





# The Constitution

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1878. ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for this year. The paper is published for the public as the best, the brightest, the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of the readers, and the verdict of the most critical of exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pleased to briefly allude to some of the features which have given this paper its prominent position among southern papers.

It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

It is telegraphic service is faster than that of any other Georgia paper, its special dispatches placing it upon a footing so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the richest of the best comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vigorous, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "The Constitution" is a paper of the future, and will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old and New" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. In addition to these, full reports of the general revenue court of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and the paper will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Ezekiel Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—The Free Press.

The brightest and newest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal, more enterprising, more liberal, and more thorough.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, it is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Able editor and new always. In its new dress it is attractive in form as it has been in its matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

The Atlanta Constitution has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first-class southern newspapers.

To say that the Constitution is one of the best papers of the south is to say that it is one of the papers of the whole world which may well be proud to bear its name.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at \$10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at \$1.50 per annum, ten copies for \$12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements, ten, fifteen and twenty cent per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news, brief but full, solicited from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 8, 1878.

Mr. Bell's internal revenue bills would put an end to the difficulties between the moonshiners and the revenue officials, but it is not plain that they would leave the government revenue enough to meet current expenses.

The resumption act is to have a fair trial. Even General Ewing and Mr. Kelly have decided to put no obstacles in the way of its passage.

Mr. Sherman's bill, which is the effort to maintain resumption will be successful, but everybody is not sanguine.

COMMISSIONER BANKS, a marshal, and the ancient Poole, superintendent of the New Orleans mint! And yet it is claimed that we have the best civil service in the world—a service that has been thoroughly reformed by the administration.

For particulars see Mr. Hayes's inaugural address.

The leaders of the house are planning for a holiday recess to begin as early as the 19th of this month, and to extend into the first week of the new year.

If they will push through the pension, the navy, the consular and diplomatic and the Indian appropriations bills, making the military academy and fortification bills already passed to the senate, six that have been disposed of, if they will accomplish all this, as they now propose, no one can reasonably object to the taking of a recess that will liberally cover the holidays.

CORNUM is still trying to get Senator Butler's seat, and it is by no means certain that the republican senators will not give it to him. The committee on privileges and elections will so report. Mr. Hill is a member of this committee, and it seems to be understood that he will prepare the minority report. If he does, the majority of the senate may expect a shot that will go to the center. The matter will probably be laid before the senate inside of ten days.

This absence of the usual supplement this morning will, we are sure, be overlooked without complaint when we state that we are setting up the evidence taken by the committee engaged in investigating the indorsement of the Northeastern bonds—about 700 pages in all. We intend to lay it before our readers within a week, without the loss of a line. It will require a paper double the size of the one before the reader, and will constitute the largest quantity of reading matter ever printed in one Georgia paper.

In the senate is convened, according to custom, in extra session after the 4th of March, two things will occur with a certain degree of certainty, namely, Mr. Thurman will be elected president pro tem, as a wise provision against accidents to Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler, and William Pitt Kellogg will experience the royal regard because he has just carried the Peiwar pass that he has just carried to the Korum foot, and running towards the south, from the border land between Afghanistan and British India, reaching some places a height of 17,000 or 18,000 feet and presenting a broad belt of snow land fifty miles across in the widest part; seemed everywhere by valleys and clefts by three great passes.

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**The Afghan War.**

Afghanistan is as compact and symmetrical in its proportions as Georgia, and about twice as large. It differs from Georgia in this material fact, namely, it is mountainous all through, with a series of elevated flat-bottomed valleys. It contains three large rivers, which are the objective points of all invading armies. Cabul, Candahar, and Herat—each containing about 50,000 people. Cabul, the capital, is in northern Afghanistan, 182 miles from the British frontier fort of Jumnood, 220 miles from Herat in western Afghanistan, and 316 miles from Candahar in central or southern Afghanistan. The direct road from Cabul to Herat crosses, however, a mountain range by a difficult pass that is practically impassable in winter. The only other road by the way of Ghuznee and Candahar, makes a wide detour of 485 miles. Cabul is commanded by a citadel, Herat is a walled town, Ghuznee has a fortress that is almost impregnable, Candahar cannot be defended against a strong force. The three British columns are trying to reach respectively Cabul, Ghuznee and Candahar. To reach these points they have to cross the Suliman mountains that start at a right angle from the Hindu Koorh, and running towards the south, form the border land between Afghanistan and British India, reaching some places a height of 17,000 or 18,000 feet and presenting a broad belt of snow land fifty miles across in the widest part; seemed everywhere by valleys and clefts by three great passes.

General Roberts has advanced through the Khyber, or most northerly pass, to Dacca. Forty-one miles beyond, following the Kabul river, is Jallalabad, a rocky town of about 2,000 people. Then comes the difficult Koorb Cabul pass, forty-two miles long, in which a British army of 16,000 men, and in the midst of a rich and carefully tilled and irrigated tract, abounding in provisions and forage, crosses in its course of seven miles several deep ravines running through broken ground, covered with wooded jungle, and in many places commanded by the spurs from the mountains. The hills are thickly wooded with pine and yew. From this height it is about twenty-two miles to the Shutar-gardah (Gardah's Neck), which pass is within seventy miles of the objective point of the general campaign. It is not thought that General Roberts will go beyond Peiwar pass this winter.

Less known of General Biddell's column than of the other columns. He is pushing through the Bolan pass, through a rough and rocky country. It is thought, however, that he will winter in the Pishawar valley. The road

members of this commission is ex-Governor Stearns, of Florida, between whom and the Hon. Simon Bolivar Conover there exists a good deal of ill blood. Whether the bill was reconsidered in the senate and repassed with the most critical clause inserted.

Atkins, the chairman of the appropriations committee, who moved the reconsideration, had, in the meantime, set on foot an investigation so as to discover, if possible, how the clause that was dropped. The secretary of the treasury, at the request of Mr. Atkins, detailed a detective named Benson to look into the matter, and Benson claims to have discovered evidence that implicates Senator Conover and his private secretary, W. F. Rice. The Hon. Simon Bolivar Conover denies that he ever saw the bill, but those who know of the career of the Hon. Simon Bolivar, in Florida, are prepared to believe that he would not scruple to tamper with a bill for the purpose of helping a friend or injuring an enemy. Benson says he has evidence that will send the Hon. Simon Bolivar to jail, and the Hon. Simon Bolivar says the whole affair is an outrage. However this may be, the senate will investigate the matter, and in order that there may be no suspicion of whitewashing, a democratic committee has been appointed to look into the matter.

**Atlanta and the Capital Question.**

The action of the city council with respect to the erection of a new capitol building will be, we trust, a happy end to the unmeaning, and, at best, a compromise of the most esteemed state contemporaries. The question as to whether Atlanta would really provide a capitol building as good as that in Milldegre, seems to have worried them greatly, and we have frequently of late been brought face to face with the startling inquiry, "Does Atlanta really propose to build a capitol?" Why there should be a lingering doubt in the mind of anyone on this point is a mystery to us. There is no doubt, and a very large one, in the manifest from the tone of those journals which, for some reason or other, have never been especially friendly to Atlanta. The inquiries to which we have alluded were intended for taunts, but some of the more influential papers, such as the Macon Telegraph and Savannah News, came to the front and advocated the building of the capitol by the state itself, as being more in consonance with the dignity of the commonwealth. The arguments used by these journals have been very strong, and have been much replied to, by the papers on another, apparently, to learn the well-known intentions of Atlanta.

It is to be hoped that the declaration of the city council, made public in yesterday's edition, will satisfy the supposed anxiety of those who have, by insinuation, and innuendo, insisted that Atlanta was not prepared to carry out the contract she had undertaken. We took occasion, some days ago, to remind our readers that Atlanta was prepared to carry out her proposition to the very letter, and to say that she would not attempt to get out of what she had undertaken to do. To what course the general assembly will take, whether it indorses the views of the Macon Telegraph and Savannah News, or whether it insisted upon an immediate compliance with the proposition made deliberately and with a full knowledge of what the result would be. The official declaration of the city council ought to be final. The council announces that Atlanta is prepared to carry out her contract.

## IN GENERAL.

General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, wants William A. Wheeler for president in 1880.

Public opinion in regard to the proposed amendment to the constitution is generally favorable.

The twenty-one



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**SAVANNAH, GEORGIA**

Audrey's Auction Sales, commencing at 10 o'clock, Monday, April 27, at his custom-  
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**Dress Goods, Silks**

**Shoes, HATS, TRUNKS**

All can be found in his assortment that can possibly be found elsewhere at prices  
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\$1.25, \$1.50. The same goods could not be had below cost of importation.

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month ago 25 and 50 per cent. in price.  
9 and 12 cents Silk Figure (Ballet) in dark mixed effect, 20 and 25 cents; by Yeoman Cloth.

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